

prepared for further fight. He was now at Tacubaya, within two and a half miles of the gates of Mexico; his advance on the causeway to which was commanded and raked by the batteries of the strong castle of Chapultepec. These, therefore, were first to have their mouths stopped; and, as lying before and connected with it, the Molino del Rey and the Casa Mata (strong works, in which were now drawn up the remainder of the Mexican army) were to be taken. They were accordingly attacked on the 8th by Worth's division, and carried, after the bloodiest conflict of the whole war, and much loss on our side, but a greatly heavier on the enemy's. This was followed on the 13th, after much manoeuvring and reconnoitering, by the cannonading and capture of Chapultepec, which may be said to have been the finishing blow of the war. On the morning, the Mexican Government and President Santa Anna, with about 2,000 men, the miserable wreck of the army of over 38,000 with which he had begun the defence of the great valley, took to flight by one gate, while Scott entered the city by another; and the famous "Halls of Montezuma" were won! An exploit of military genius in the commander, and of valor in his soldiers, such as history can scarcely parallel, was accomplished. The rest is easily told. We wish only it could all be told without a blush for those who then governed our country. Mexico could resist no further: a peace was speedily made, it may be said, on our own terms. While the Commissioners were negotiating this peace, he whose arms had conquered it became for the time, of necessity, not merely the military master, but the civil ruler of all that he had subdued. In this capacity he presently showed himself as fit to govern a country as to lead an army. His victorious troops, by him disciplined all along not less to humanity than to valor, were made, even in the midst of a great and rich city, to respect the property and the persons of the inhabitants. Their religious opinions, (though not Gen. Scott's, for he was piously bred up as an Episcopalian and has been such through life,) were respected, as was right, and no further. They were treated like brothers. Their laws were, of course, abrogated; but Scott gave them, what they had never seen before, justice, order, security—benefits so new to them, that, before he left them, they offered him the supreme authority if he would remain among them. But he loved better to be even an injured citizen of his own country than the sovereign of another; and, laying down his authority, at the command of his Government, arrested, broken in health, and, as far as to Washington could inflict dishonor, disgraced, he repaired home, to be put on trial, in order that, if possible, something might be found in his conduct to destroy his popularity and rob him of the admiration and affection of the people. We need not add that the attempt failed, nor that old Lewistown and Chippewa and Niagara—he of Vera Cruz, and Cerro Gordo, and Contreras, and Churubusco, and Chapultepec, who had beaten all the enemies that ever came before him, was not to be laid low by the paltry plotters who lurked at home and intrigued while he was winning us great territories, and carrying forward our national standard so many wonderful triumphs.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-second Congress of the United States of America.

[Public Act—No. 42.]
AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and for other purposes.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three:
For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, eighty thousand four hundred and nine dollars.
For commutation of subsistence, two thousand two hundred and sixty-three dollars.
For forage for officers' horses, seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars.
For clothing for officers' servants, thirty dollars.
For repairs, fuel, and apparatus therefor, forage for public horses and oxen, postage, stationery, printing, and other incidental and contingent expenses, twenty-five thousand dollars.
For increase and repairs of the library, one thousand dollars.
For improvements and addition to officers' quarters, three thousand dollars.
For additional pay to the lithographer and pressman employed in the lithographic office, fifty dollars each, one hundred dollars.
For expenses of the board of visitors, three thousand dollars.
For purchase of new equatorial telescope, being the difference in value between the defective one now in use and a new one, five thousand dollars.
For purchase of thirty artillery and cavalry horses, three thousand dollars.
For forage for ninety artillery and cavalry horses, six thousand for hundred and eighty dollars.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That hereafter the assistant professors of French and drawing shall receive the pay and emoluments allowed to the assistant professors.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That to rectify a mistake which was made in the enrolment of the bill entitled "An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two," by omitting a clause appropriating for per diem compensation and mileage of Senators, members of the House of Representatives, and Delegates, and agreed to by the Senate and House of Representatives, the sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for that object, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.
Approved, August 6, 1852.

[Public—No. 14.]
JOINT RESOLUTION providing for the distribution of the laws of Congress, and the debates thereon.
With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress, and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies:
Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the present session of Congress, the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails as long as the same shall be published by order of Congress: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the Daily Globe free of postage.
Approved, August 6, 1852.

SWEDISH EMIGRANTS.—A procession of newly-arrived Swedish emigrants passed through Boston on Wednesday on the way to their newly-selected homes in the West. The procession was led by Mr. P. F. Williston, and consisted of four heavily laden baggage wagons, followed by several open conveyances containing the women and children, the latter being succeeded by the men and boys, two by two, on foot, bearing firearms and appropriate banners. When opposite our office they gave three hearty cheers, as also opposite the Court House and at other appropriate places. They were as fine looking a class of emigrants as we have ever seen: many of them wealthy, and they bring to our shores the noble traits of character which their countrymen have been noted and admired for ages: hardy and brave, pure-minded and honest, industrious and free. The feats of the Gustavuses are even recorded in history, and Charles the Twelfth made even Peter the Great, that stern Russian bear, tremble in his icy den.
These Swedes are the class of emigrants we want to make the wide-spread prairies of the West bring forth the fruits of civilization and Christianity. We say, welcome! Welcome to the countrymen of Jenny Lind! We understand that Mr. Williston, who is a Swede by birth, has very generously volunteered in their behalf, as he has frequently done before to others of his newly-arrived countrymen, to see them safely to their new homes, and protect them from the tricks of sharpers, who too often prey upon the uninitiated new-comers to our shores.
[Boston Journal.]

Mr. E. P. Van Liew and his daughter, ten years of age, were seriously hurt near Wyoming (N. Y.) a few days since. The horses became frightened and leaped down a precipice of a hundred feet. Mr. V. L. lodged at a point twenty-five feet down the bank, and when picked up his skull was found to be fractured in several places. He was trepanned, and may recover. The child was not so badly hurt, though she was thrown seventy feet down the precipice.

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1852.

LIFE OF GENERAL SCOTT.

We have not at any time heretofore had occasion to bring to the notice of our readers, in connexion or in consecutive order, the brilliant actions and services which from early manhood have distinguished the public career of Gen. SCOTT. Familiar with them ourselves, we had overlooked the fact that, from the space of time which they cover, many of our readers are necessarily less so; but the conviction of this fact has been forced upon us by the want of acquaintance which is shown by both friends and adversaries, in the discussion which is going on of the merits of the two candidates for the Presidency, of some of the most remarkable traits in the history of the National Whig candidate for that office. An opportunity has offered, of which we gladly avail ourselves, to place before our readers a review of the General's public career, such as is calculated to do more justice to his high qualities and great actions than any other we have chanced to meet with. It is, as the reader of it will not fail to remark, the production of one of our ablest political writers, who has brought his best powers to the task.

It will be a recommendation to our readers to know that unlimited credit is due to all the facts relating to Gen. SCOTT which are comprised in this original sketch of his Life and Times.

The writers for the Washington "Union" are, we dare say, generally in earnest in their attempts, through its columns, to cast obliquely and reproach upon the Whig party, upon the present Whig Administration, and upon the Whig candidates for the highest offices in the Government, which are to become vacant on the 3d of March next. There is doubtless sufficient reason for all the adversaries of the great principles embodied in the Resolves of the late Whig National Convention, and represented by the Whig candidates nominated by that Convention, to bestir themselves. Their craft is in danger. The Democratic Platform, adopted at their late National Convention, has been practically repudiated by their own party, who, through their Representatives in Congress, are actually contending in a rivalry with the Whigs as to which shall be foremost in putting in practice the great Whig principle of the power and the duty of Internal Improvements; and in so materially assisting the Whigs as they have done in the recent triumphant passage of the Bill on the subject in the House of Representatives, they have, whilst doing justice to their constituents, resolutely turned their backs upon the "Platform" of the party. This undeniable fact is sufficiently portentous of the fate of the rest of that Platform, including the re-enactment of the *Kentucky Resolutions* of olden time, inserted in it with the sinister intent of preparing the way for the nullification of the Fugitive Slave Law. In the anomalous position in which the Democratic leaders thus find themselves placed, between two fires in their own wigwam, it is not a matter of surprise that they should seize upon every charge, true or false, old or new, against the Whig party and its principles, that can be raked up from the rubbish of by-gone slanders, or invented by the fertile ingenuity of the present day. The Whig party, for its candidates, defies them to do their worst. They can do no greater service to the Whigs than to bring forth all their charges, true or false; to be answered, as they shall be, whenever they have substance in them, and to be scorned or laughed at when they are such as to deserve no more serious treatment.

Among the charges such as only serve to excite risibility is one in the "Union" of yesterday, introduced under the startling caption of "The Canvass of Frauds: Its Latest Enormity!" and beginning in the following ludicrously solemn strain: "Some days ago, upon our rendered reasons, embracing the action of the two Conventions and the main points in the attitude of the two parties and their candidates before the people, we pronounced the present Whig canvass to be to an unprecedented extent a 'canvass of frauds.' The daily development of Whig trickery and juggling since we so wrote has multiplied the 'proofs,' &c."

After a long prelude of this fashion, we come to "the plot," as that honest gentleman Titus Oates was wont to call his invention, which, when examined, consists in a piece of waggery, by some person or persons unknown, in the form of an Address "to our constituents at large," &c., to which are annexed the names of nine of the soundest Whigs in Congress, represented as assigning reasons why they "cannot and will not support Gen. PIERCE for the Presidency," &c. The reader will perceive, at once, even from this brief allusion to the article, that it is nothing but a parody upon the Address, by the same number of gentlemen, some weeks ago, assigning the reasons why they cannot vote for Gen. SCOTT for the Presidency. It is an ingenious hoax, of which the Whig gentlemen, whose names are made free with in it, have more right than anybody else to complain; and they must be exceedingly green, one would think, who could mistake it for anything else. The funniest thing by far about this hoax, however, is the "Union's" taking it seriously, and pronouncing a grave homily upon the sin of such droll doings as this.

But, seriously, in turn, we think it very doubtful whether this hoax was perpetrated by Whig or Democrat. We know of wags among the Democrats capable of more ingenious diversions than this, and very capable of making merry over them if done by other hands than theirs. One thing we conceive ourselves authorized to state as certain: that no one of the Whigs whose names are borrowed in this *jeu d'esprit* had any agency in the matter, or is in any way responsible for it.

The Lockport Courier states that the late Judge DR. VEAUX left the bulk of his property, amounting to over \$200,000, for the establishment and endowment of an Educational institution at Mount Eagle, a point on the Niagara river, about three miles below the Falls.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN RHODE ISLAND.—The war has fairly commenced in Newport. Hitherto the bars have been open as usual, but on Monday evening the first complaint was made. Capt. Pratt, the appointed officer, having purposely refrained from acting, a man named Settle was induced to hunt up the delinquent dealers. Mr. Copeland, of the United States Hotel, was the first person pounced upon. He was bound over to appear and answer the charge on the following morning. A seizure was also effected at the Ocean Cottage. The hotel keepers of Newport have entered into a sort of defensive alliance, and declare their intention to contest the law to the utmost. —Providence Journal.

A WHIG VICTORY IN IOWA.

All the reports received from Iowa for several days past concur in saying that the Whigs have triumphantly carried that young State. The following is the latest Telegraphic despatch, dated yesterday at Dubuque:

"The returns from this Congressional district, the second, are nearly all in, and show that JOHN P. COOK, Whig, has been elected to Congress by upwards of 1,000 majority. This is a Whig gain.
"The returns from the first district, as far as received, indicate the election of PHILIP VIELE, Whig, to Congress; another gain.
"The Whigs have also carried the Legislature, which will enable them to elect a United States Senator to supply the place of the Hon. GEORGE W. JONES, whose term expires next March."

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

It is settled that the Hon. DAVID S. REID (Dem.) has been re-elected Governor of North Carolina. In the last Legislature of the State the Democrats had fourteen majority on joint ballot—four in the Senate and ten in the House of Commons. The Wilmington Journal (a Democratic paper) states that as far as returns have been received the Democrats have lost fifteen members and the Whigs nine in the House of Commons; so that if the counties to be heard from return members as they did in 1850, the Whigs will have a majority of four in that House. The Democrats, however, have thus far gained one Senator, which, if there be no further changes, would give them a majority of two on joint ballot.

The result of the election in Missouri is a triumph to the WHIGS and COL. BENTON, but not to the Democrats so far as Congressmen are concerned. The delegation will consist of two Whigs, two Benton men, and Col. Benton himself. From both the districts now represented by anti-Bentonites Whigs have been sent.

WHIG GATHERING AT BATON ROUGE, (LA.).—The New Orleans Bee has an interesting account of a great Whig meeting which came off at Baton Rouge on Monday week. It is said to have been one of the most imposing political demonstrations that ever occurred in Louisiana. Gen. JOS. BERNARD presided, assisted by sixteen Vice Presidents and two Secretaries. HARVEY HAYES, Esq., made the opening speech, and was succeeded by Mr. DUNCAN F. KENNER, RANDALL HUNT, Esq., and others. A series of appropriate resolutions were adopted. The meeting was in the highest degree harmonious and enthusiastic.

The "National Free-Soil Convention," in session at Pittsburgh on Wednesday and Thursday, did no business on the first day other than such as was connected with its organization. On Thursday, a set of resolutions in the shape of a platform of the party, in which they assert the equal rights of man, favor an economical administration of the Government, a strict construction of the constitution, denounce the compromise, call upon Government to discourage slavery, oppose the admission of any more slave States or Territories, favor election of all officers by the people, advocate cheap postage, assert the Kosuth doctrine of non-intervention, favor the giving of the public lands to settlers, and fix the name of the party as the "Free Democracy," having been adopted, the Hon. JOHN P. HALE was nominated as a candidate for President, and GEORGE W. JULIAN for Vice President. The Convention then adjourned without day. The Letter of Mr. HALE declining the honor thus tendered him was published in the Pittsburgh papers, but appears to have been disregarded by his friends in the Convention.

We are glad to learn that intelligence reached the War Department yesterday which strengthens the belief that the report of the massacre of Capt. MANCY and his command is false.

The New York papers publish the following extract of a letter from an Officer of the Army, dated at Fort Gibson on the 23d ultimo, which seems to leave no doubt that the Captain himself is safe:

"Two o'clock P. M.—We have just heard that Maney had sent an express to the Brazos Post; so we may conclude that he has not been massacred as reported. We can hear no particulars, but he had a fight with the Indians. I hope that you may have a chance of communicating this delightful news to Mrs. Maney. We got this from a man who came in from Preston, Texas. He does not know the particulars, but he says that the other report is all a humbug. I will tell you more when I hear the particulars."

Some of the latest Texas papers ascribe the origin of the story of the massacre of Capt. MANCY and his command to an encounter which a portion of it had with some Indians, resulting, as it was reported, in the killing of four of the soldiers.

The Houston Telegraph publishes the following extract of a letter dated Waco, July 23, 1852:

"Within the last hour news came in from Fort Graham that the Camanches had come in and taken all their horses, as the soldiers had gone to Fort Belknap; they having taken all the horses at that post and killed several persons. We have raised a company here in less than two hours, that will start for Fort Graham in the morning. Times are equally."

A letter from Laredo, in Nueces Valley, says that a party of seventeen Indians attacked four Mexicans recently and killed three of them. The one who escaped was severely wounded, but got into Laredo with the news. Five companies of the Rifle Regiment are ordered to the Rio Grande. One company is ordered to Fort Lugo, on the Leon; a subaltern and fifteen men remaining at Fort Merrill, on the Nueces.

The Mobile Advertiser learns that a copy of Gen. SCOTT's letter to the committee of the late Southern Rights Convention, declining to give any response to their interrogatories, is in the hands of a gentleman of that city; but it will not be published until an answer is received from Mr. PIERCE, to whom the same interrogatories were propounded.

We have accounts from St. John that the steam frigate Mississippi reached there last Saturday. The St. John's Courier has the following remarks: "Capt. ADAMS, who is attached to the Mississippi, came up in the steamer Admiral on Thursday afternoon, for the purpose of making arrangements about a pilot relative to the recent seizure of the fishing vessels. Capt. Adams has had interviews with members of the Provincial Government, and in company with the American consul at this port visited several of our public offices yesterday, where he received all the information possible relative to the recent seizure of the fishing vessels. We have no doubt that, when the Commodore learns all the particulars of the cases in question, he will find that there is not the slightest reason whatever for complaint against the British Government, as it does not appear to be their intention to adopt stringent measures unless the fishing vessels actually found breaking the law within three miles of the shore."

"We understand the Mississippi will proceed on a short cruise up the Bay of Fundy, and then round to Halifax, where the Commodore will probably have an interview with the British Admiral, after which she will proceed to New York, so as to arrive there by the first of next month."

"We feel confident that all the protection the Commodore can afford American fishermen will be to advise them to keep within the strict letter of the Fishery Convention, otherwise they must stand the consequences themselves."

The Mississippi had not left St. John on Monday morning. Com. PERRY would doubtless meet Vice Admiral Seymour at Halifax, where he had arrived in the ship of war Cumberland, bringing thither the new Governor of Nova Scotia, Sir GASPAR DE MARCHANT.

PEACHES.—The peach crop in Delaware is said to be very good. On Wednesday about three thousand baskets passed over the Camden and Amboy Railroad to New York. They were selling at the depot at Camden for one dollar a basket.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Africa* arrived at New York yesterday, with Liverpool dates to the 31st July.

The final result of the elections for the new House of Commons of Great Britain is stated to be 329 Free-traders and Liberals, to 325 Ministerialists. It is further said, however, that it is impossible to tell how parties will stand when Parliament assembles. There are 170 new members in the new House, and with the exception of those who are avowed Ministerialists, the remainder are not bound to pursue any particular line of policy. It is expected that the new Parliament will assemble in the third week in October.

The following additional items are communicated through the Telegraph:

American stocks have been less active, but unchanged in price.

Business in the manufacturing districts was active and prices slightly advanced.

The extensive store house and depot of the Southampton Railway has been destroyed by fire.

The Daily News states that Cardinal WISEMAN spent \$60,000 in the Neuman and Achilli trials.

A terrible hurricane had occurred at Gloucester, causing great destruction of property.

Earl PEMROKE is lying dangerously ill and not expected to recover.

The riots continue in Limerick. On Sunday the 31st regiment was attacked by the mob, and two soldiers injured beyond recovery. The detachment afterwards turned out and dispersed the rioters at the point of the bayonet, during which the officer in command was wounded and soldiers' carbines smashed.

M. FOUL'S return to the Ministry of France is talked of. LOUIS NAPOLEON'S marriage to the Princess WARA is yet somewhat uncertain.

M. DROUIN DE L'HUIS was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in place of TROUOT, and M. MAGNE, Minister of Public Works.

The Paris Monitor announces the resignation of M. DE CASSABIANCA, Minister of State, and his nomination as Senator.

It is stated that arrangements are in progress for the formation of a company with a capital of \$36,000,000 to make a direct railroad communication with Germany, Belgium, and France.

Accounts from Russia and Poland represent the cholera as terribly fatal.

We have the following items of European news, derived from English papers to the 31st July:

The election returns for Great Britain were all in, with two exceptions; yet, singularly enough, no two of the leading papers agree on the main fact whether the Derby Ministry has or has not a working majority. The Morning Chronicle says the new House contains 286 Ministerialists and 367 anti-ministerialists, leaving the Ministry in a minority of 81. The Morning Herald states the returns at 347 ministerialists, 304 opposition, giving the Ministry a majority of 43. The Globe has 331 Free-Traders and Liberals, 286 Derbyites, 30 neutral; which, giving Government the advantage of all the neutrals, leaves them in a minority of 8; and the Daily News shows 330 Liberals, 315 Derbyites, leaving the Ministry in a minority of 24. Truth, as usual, will probably be found between the two extremes. It is expected that the new Parliament will assemble about the third week in October.

Among the new undertakings recently brought forward is one called the Vegetable Gas Light Company. The gas has been in use for some months at Eton School, Harrow Railway Station, town of Blackpool, and other places. Sir J. Herschel, Master of the Mint, publishes a letter approving of the discovery.

The Wanderer of Vienna of the 24th says: "The treaty concluded on the 8th May in London, between Austria, England, France, Russia, Sweden, and Prussia, relative to the succession to the crown of Denmark, has been ratified by all the Powers, and the exchange of ratifications will take place at London in the course of this month. The Powers which have not taken part in the conclusion of this treaty have received official notice of it, with an invitation to adhere."

A decree is published in France permitting the resumption in the Departments of the Bonches del Rhone and the Var of the cultivation of tobacco by way of experiment. The species of tobacco grown is to be of the light kind, suitable for smoking.

The Globe says there is a general rumor that the Senate of France will be convoked for September, to discuss the question of a change in the form of government, and that the election of Louis Napoleon as Emperor will take place in December.

It is said that the father of the Princess DE VASA refuses his consent to her marriage with LOUIS NAPOLEON. The father is an officer in the Austrian service. The public, however, have not yet settled to their satisfaction whether the Princess intended he really Md'le de Vasa or another, Princess Baden.

The Governor of the province of Cadiz, Spain, has informed the Government of the discovery of eleven pictures, painted by Murillo, Zurbaran, Cano, Herrera, Valdes, El Españolito, and Urbina. These pictures, described as most valuable, had been stolen many years ago from the monastery of La Cartuja, at Seville.

The Austrians are forming a camp of 30,000 men near Soncova, for manoeuvres during the autumn. The Piedmontese army will also form an extensive camp on the plain of Marengo.

A small town called Frachke, on the confines of Poland, was recently consumed by fire. Four hundred and nineteen houses and barns were burnt. The inhabitants of some neighboring Prussian villages came with engines to render assistance, but were not permitted to cross the frontiers without passports.

FROM SANTA FE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN.

SANTA FE, JUNE 30, 1852.

Notwithstanding the many difficulties which have heretofore existed, I am happy to say that at present the prospects of peace and quiet to the inhabitants of New Mexico are infinitely better than they have been for the last few years. COL. SUMNER is still at this place. The civil government is moving along, apparently to the satisfaction of all. The civil authorities, occasionally aided by the military police, have been fully able to preserve the peace and protect the rights of the inhabitants; and the court for this place, under Judge MOWEN, which has been sitting for the last two weeks, has very creditably to itself, disposed of almost the whole business on its docket. Our relations with the Indians are in an equally good if not better condition. Fort Massachusetts, in the north, is occupied by Major BLAKE, with two companies, and all in that region indicate that even this force placed in their country will keep the Utahs quiet. With the Navajos the most friendly relations exist.

A number of Apache Indians, from the eastern side of the Rio Grande, arrived here a few days since, asking for peace, and a treaty will be made by COL. SUMNER with them. It is also known that Major MORRIS is now on his way from Fort Webster with a large delegation from the Gila Apaches for the same purpose; thus ensuring that by the next mail you may confidently expect to learn that this heretofore wretched country is at peace within and without. Still you may hear grumbling. Poor human nature is weak, and but few can bear up against personal or pecuniary disappointments without complaint.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—As the train of passenger and freight cars on the Hamilton and Eaton railroad were passing over a bridge on Friday, within a few miles of Cincinnati, the bridge gave way, precipitating the tender, four freight cars, and the baggage car about twelve feet, into the stream below. No one was killed, but two men were severely injured. In some unknown manner, the passenger cars, two in number, became detached from the baggage car just at the moment it fell, otherwise the loss of life would have been very great.

JAMES THOMPSON, late a Senator in the Legislature of Massachusetts from Plymouth county, hung himself yesterday at Halifax.

THE LATE VOLCANIC ERUPTION AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The annexed interesting notice of a visit to the scene of the late eruption is copied from the San Francisco "Pacific":

"You doubtless have seen already in the Polynesian account of the recent eruption on MAUNA LOA; but as it was my privilege to be a near eye-witness of it for twenty-four hours, when its action was the most magnificent, I will send you a brief description of what I saw and heard. The first eruption on the summit of Mauna Loa, about fourteen thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea, I only saw in the far distance, it being on the Hilo side, and opposite from us. That outbreak was very sudden, and, as seen at Hilo, was most magnificent; where, though some sixty miles distant, the light was so great as to awaken the slumbering inhabitants. This was early on the morning of February 17th. It continued its action only about twenty-four hours, then all was quiet again, and it was supposed that the internal fire had sufficiently disgorge itself; but early on the morning of the 20th it burst out again with great fury, half way down the mountain, in the very direction of Hilo. It sent forth a liquid stream of great depth and width, which flowed at the rate of several miles an hour, threatening ruin to the village and bay of Hilo, thirty-six miles distant. This stream continued to flow, but with diminished activity, for more than three weeks. It ceased to flow entirely before it reached Hilo, ending the painful suspense so long felt by the people. The crater then again threw up the light of the volcano at night was very great, illuminating the surrounding country for many miles distant, and giving to the overhanging clouds the appearance of an immense body of fire. After witnessing this for several nights, my desire to visit it became so strong that I resolved to go on the 24th of March, on my journey, to take a near view of this grand display of the Almighty's power. Accompanied by Mr. Fuller, I set out on the 1st day of March. After travelling through woods and over wide districts of naked lava, we arrived at the vicinity of the eruption on the forenoon of the third day. Its deep, unceasing roar, which we began to hear even on the day before, "waxed louder and louder" as we drew nearer and nearer the action, until it resembled the roar of the ocean's billows when driven by the force of a hurricane against a rock-bound coast, or like the deafening roar of Niagara. We first reached the deep channel through which a wide stream of liquid lava had flowed down the mountain, desolating an area of vast extent; it had ceased to flow in this direction, but was flowing still at a little distance, at which we gazed with delight. The main stream was still beyond, which we could not approach on account of the great heat; but at night we had a fine view of the fiery river, at no great distance from our encampment. Though the lava gushed out in several places like water-springs, yet the main fountain was one of indescribable grandeur. In the midst of a forming cone, with a base of two thousand feet, there shot up a jet of clear liquid lava to the height of from four to eight hundred feet, combining in its ascent and descent all the beauties of the finest water fountains—jet after jet ascending in constant and regular succession, day after day; descending, it mostly fell back into the crater, but sometimes it fell splashing on its sides, and flowed down uniting with the main stream. The crater, as the day advanced, became more and more white in the air, the upper and lighter portions were carried by the propelling force to the regions of the clouds, and fell in showers over the surrounding country. The intense heat of the fountain and stream of lava caused an influx of cool air in every quarter; this created terrific whirlwinds, which, constantly striking about like so many sentinels, bade defiance to the daring visitor. These were the most dangerous of any thing about the volcano. Sometimes we were compelled to prostrate ourselves for safety. Once we ventured within about a quarter of a mile of the great jet; soon one of the most terrific whirlwinds, which, constantly striking about like so many sentinels, bade defiance to the daring visitor. These were the most dangerous of any thing about the volcano. Sometimes we were compelled to prostrate ourselves for safety. Once we ventured within about a quarter of a mile of the great jet; soon one of the most terrific whirlwinds, which, constantly striking about like so many sentinels, bade defiance to the daring visitor. These were the most dangerous of any thing about the volcano. 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